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Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

- 1. (currently amended)A method for hybridizing one or more nucleic acid molecules, said method comprising
 - i) contacting one or more double-stranded nucleic acid molecules with a denaturant selected from the group consisting of
 - a) one or more amino acid denaturants,
 - b) imidazole, and
 - c) one or more amino acid denaturants plus imidazole,

thereby forming one or more single-stranded target nucleic acid molecules; and

ii) combining said one or more single-stranded target nucleic acid molecules with one or more additional nucleic acid molecules wherein said one or more additional nucleic acid molecules are capable of hybridizing to said single-stranded target nucleic acid molecules thereby obtaining one or more of said hybridized nucleic acid molecules;

wherein said amino acid denaturants are selected from the group consisting of one or more amino acids, polyamino acids, and combinations thereof; wherein said amino acid denaturants denature or separate double-stranded nucleic acid molecules.

- 2. (cancelled)
- 3. (previously presented) The method of claim 41, wherein said polyamino acids comprise two or more amino acids.

- 4. (previously presented) The method of claim 41, wherein said amino acid denaturants are selected from the group consisting of glycine, D-alanine, L-alanine, DL-alanine, arginine, glutamine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, tryptophan, tyrosine, and valine.
 - 5. (cancelled)
- 6. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the concentration of said denaturants ranges from about 1 mM to about 500 mM.
- 7. (original) The method of claim 6, wherein said concentration ranges from about 5 mM to about 50 mM.
 - 8. (original) The method of claim 7, wherein said concentration is about 10 mM.
 - 9-40. (cancelled)
- 41. (currently amended) The method of <u>claim 1</u> elaim 2, wherein said amino acid denaturants are natural or unnatural amino acids.
 - 42-71. (cancelled)
- 72. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more additional nucleic acid molecules is haptenylated.

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- 73. (currently amended) A method for hybridizing one or more nucleic acid molecules, said method comprising
 - i) contacting one or more haptenylated double-stranded nucleic acid molecules with a denaturant selected from the group consisting of
 - a) one or more amino acid denaturants,
 - b) imidazole, and
 - c) one or more amino acid denaturants plus imidazole,

thereby forming one or more non-haptenylated single-stranded nucleic acid molecules and one or more haptenylated single-stranded nucleic acid molecules; and ii) combining said one or more non-haptenylated single-stranded nucleic acid molecules with one or more additional nucleic acid molecules wherein said one or more additional nucleic acid molecules are capable of hybridizing to said non-haptenylated single-stranded nucleic acid molecules thereby obtaining one or more of said hybridized nucleic acid molecules;

wherein said amino acid denaturants are selected from the group consisting of one or more amino acids, polyamino acids, and combinations thereof; wherein said amino acid denaturants denature or separate double-stranded nucleic acid molecules.

- 74. (previously presented) The method of claim 73, wherein said one or more non-haptenylated single-stranded nucleic acid molecules are obtained from a cDNA library.
- 75. (previously presented) The method of claim 73, wherein said one or more haptenylated single-stranded nucleic acid molecules is shorter than said one or more non-haptenylated single-stranded nucleic acid molecules.

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- 76. (previously presented) The method of claim 73, wherein said contacting and said combining occur in a homogenous solution.
- 77. (previously presented) The method of claim 73, wherein said contacting and said combining occur in a heterogenous reaction mixture.
- 78. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more double-stranded nucleic acid molecules is a cDNA library.
- 79. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more single-stranded target nucleic acid molecules is longer than said one or more additional nucleic acid molecules.
- 80. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said contacting and said combining occur in a homogenous solution.
- 81. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said contacting and said combining occur in a heterogenous reaction mixture.
- 82. (new) The method of 73, wherein said amino acid denaturants are natural or unnatural amino acids.
- 83. (new) The method of claim 82, wherein said polyamino acids comprise two or more amino acids.

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- 84. (new) The method of claim 82, wherein said amino acid denaturants are selected from the group consisting of glycine, D-alanine, L-alanine, DL-alanine, arginine, glutamine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, tryptophan, tyrosine, and valine.
- 85. (new) The method of claim 73, wherein the concentration of said denaturants ranges from about 1 mM to about 500 mM.
- 86. (new) The method of claim 85, wherein said concentration ranges from about 5 mM to about 50 mM.
 - 87. (new) The method of claim 86, wherein said concentration is about 10 mM.

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